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Hongkong, 13th December, 1909. 155

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 5TH, 1910.

A CASE of which a great deal more is likely to be heard has been before the Mixed Court at Shanghai for the past six weeks. The Editor of an unregistered Chinese newspaper, named the *Ming Hui Pao*, was charged with having caused to be published certain articles "calculated to disturb the good relations between China and Japan." In consequence of complaints made by the Japanese Consul-General to the Taotai in November last an order was made, without any public trial, for the suspension of the newspaper, and by an order issued by the British Assessor the premises were sealed, also without trial. Counsel were engaged to defend the Editor on the charge brought against him, but when the case came on for trial, Counsel complained that they had not only been unable to obtain copies of the articles on which the charge was based, but had not even been able to learn who actually was the complainant in the case. The Court said the proceedings were instituted on the complaint of the Japanese Consul-General, but when Mr. Morgan Phillips wrote to the Consulate for copies of the articles, he received a written reply that the Consulate was unable to comply with the request, "as the Consul is not the plaintiff, as you seem to assume." Mr. Phillips, acting on a suggestion from the Japanese Consulate, thereupon wrote to the Magistrate of the Mixed Court asking to be furnished with copies of the articles forming the subject of the complaint. His firm received a reply stating that the articles had

not been communicated to the Court, and that the Court had no knowledge of them. Counsel was referred by the Court to the Japanese Consulate. Some time later the articles were sent to Counsel, apparently by the Court, and the case came up again for hearing on the 20th ult., with only an hour's notice to Counsel. Sitting with the Magistrate on the Bench were the Japanese Vice-Consul and the Japanese Assessor. Mr. Phillips elicited from the Magistrate that the Japanese Consul was, "superficially speaking," the prosecutor, but the Japanese Vice-Consul had told him that the Consul could not be regarded as the prosecutor, as the Taotai, on his attention being drawn to the articles, ordered the editor to be summoned and the paper to be suspended. Mr. Pao Yi added that he had asked the Japanese Vice-Consul why he was sitting there as Assessor, and he said he did so in the interests of the Japanese Government because the articles injured or affected the feelings of the two peoples—Chinese and Japanese. Mr. Phillips, accepting the statement that the Japanese Consul was not the prosecutor, claimed that the Court was not properly constituted, either by Treaty or by the rules of the Court, to try the charge against the editor of the paper. Counsel also complained that he had not been informed of the exact particulars of the charge. He mentioned that in the original summons and in the order of the Taotai two particular articles were referred to, but he had been supplied with a list of sixty-two articles, which it would take some time to translate. Many of these had been translated from Japanese papers, and the originals were sealed up in the newspaper office. The Court adjourned with the intimation that the articles would be sent to Mr. Phillips. Counsel, in view of the time the case was likely to occupy and in the interests of justice, asked that the seals should be removed from the premises of the newspaper without delay, but no reply to this request was vouchsafed. The case came on again last week, the Court being constituted as before. Mr. Phillips again objected, claiming that as the Japanese Government was not the prosecutor, through the Consul, this became an ordinary police case which should come before the Assessors who ordinarily sat in police cases, i.e., British, American or German. The Magistrate explained that the case had first been set for the British Assessor, but as he did not come to hear it, and as it was a case between China and Japan, the Taotai had decided with the Japanese Consul-General that the Japanese Assessor should sit. Mr. Phillips replied that he could not accede to that arrangement, which he described as entirely subversive of the regulations of the Court. He accordingly respectfully declined to proceed with the defence and intimated to the Court his intention to lay the matter before the Consular Body. A few days later to his astonishment, Counsel received from the Magistrate his judgment in the case, with a covering letter which stated that as the case involved the international relations of China and Japan "it should not be pending for a length of time." The text of the judgment ignores the protest against the constitution of the Court, saying merely that "as Counsel could not conduct the defence, the case cannot be left pending so long." The Court ordered the paper to be permanently suspended, prohibited the further use of the press for the issue of a newspaper, and required "the defendants" to enter into a bond to that effect when recovering possession of the machinery and plant. The judgment refers to the owners of the printing press as "the defendants," but they have not been brought into Court. Their business is suppressed without a public trial. A charge was made against the Editor only, and the Court, in its judgment expresses the opinion that "the Editor is not an important person connected with the paper," and so "all the Editors and others connected with the paper will not be dealt with." The *N.C. Daily News*, commenting on the case, says:—"If the closing of the offices of the paper in the first instance was illegal, this summary pronouncement of judgment is little short of outrageous. Responsibility for such a step must rest with the Japanese Consul-General, unless it is able to show that the document alleged to be the judgment of the Court has been drawn up without its knowledge and has not been countersigned by the Japanese Assessor. For the original closing of the offices it may to some extent disclaim responsibility, inasmuch as the order of the Court was countersigned by the acting British Assessor. But the Japanese authorities have been fully cognizant of the subsequent proceedings and of the objections raised to the

continuation of the trial with the Court constituted as it was in each instance. To force a judgment at this juncture argues, unless the Japanese Consul-General can give some satisfactory explanation, overwhelming contempt for all principles of justice. No one would be surprised to find a purely Chinese Court acting in this manner, but this community is entitled to look for a different line of action from the accredited representatives of modern Japan." It will, we think, be generally agreed that the circumstances of the case fully warrant the comment, as well as the further suggestion made by our contemporary that "it might be as well if the mistake made by an inexperienced British Consular official were formally repudiated." His action certainly cannot be defended.

The Banque de l'Inde Chine has declared a dividend (subject to Government approval) of 1.24 net per share, payable January 3.

The co-operation of the Cantonese officials resident in Peking has been secured for the suppression of gambling in Kwangtung province and a joint memorial is to be sent to the Throne.

The total output of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company's three mines for the week ending 11th December amounted to 20,251.04 tons and the sales during the period to 23,081.72 tons.

The directors of the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company, Limited, have declared an interim dividend for the quarter to September 30 of 2s. 6d. per share, free of income tax.

The P. and O. steamer *Nile*, starting on a voyage to Calcutta, collided with a cable steamer off the Nore on Christmas morning during a fog. She was badly damaged about the bows, but nobody was killed or injured.

"Nations and their Rulers" is the subject of discussion to be introduced by the Rev. T.B. Pearce at the meeting in connection with the universal week of prayer to be held at the Union Church Hall this evening.

Yesterday Sir Henry Berkeley was describing the immovable property belonging to a deceased gentleman, and a smile passed round the bar of the Supreme Court when he suggested that "ships were immovable property."

Two natives were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of morphia and with a syringe for injecting this drug. His Worship fined the first defendant \$50, and the second \$20.

A Chinese youth from Aberdeen was placed before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday on a charge of snatching a gold bangle from a woman. His Worship ordered that the offender be detained for 24 hours and that he receive 10 strokes of the birch.

Inspector McHardy charged a native before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday with stealing ten baskets of coal. The defendant was arrested while carrying the coal along the Kowloon City Road. The hearing was adjourned.

A Renter error is explained by the following paragraph in a Home paper:—Mr. Herbert Awdry, brother of Bishop Awdry, formerly of Southampton, Osaka, and South Tokyo, and a master at Wellington College, died at Winchester on Monday. His brother is also lying seriously ill.

Ho Yang Peng, a wealthy towkay of Singapore, formerly Chinese postmaster, has been adjudged debtor in the German Bank (Deutsche Asiatische Bank) case as surety for \$50,000 for the comprador, Seeow Ewe Lim, who is indebted to the Bank to the extent of \$100,000.

Among candidates recently elected to be members of the Royal Society of Arts are Mr. J. D. Fettes, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., Municipal Engineer's Office, Penang; Mr. Konstantin Fujikura, of Shiba, Tokyo; H.E. Governor Sun Pao Ki, Chinanfu, Shantung Mr. A. S. Tuxford, of Hongkong; and Mr. J. N. Wardrop, of Sandakan, British North Borneo.

The return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 2nd January, 1910, (exclusive New Year's Day) shows that of non-Chinese there were 311 to the Library and 195 to the Museum, and of Chinese 181 to the former and 2,111 to the latter. The Library was, therefore, used by 492 persons and the Museum by 2,306.

The case against five natives from No. 1, Ng Fuk Lane, who were charged with disposing of counterfeit coin in the Colony, was concluded before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy yesterday, the defendants being committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions. Before the same magistrate, the case against Wong Yuk Shi, who was charged with forging a will also concluded, and this defendant was committed for trial.

Now that Chinese New Year is approaching, it behooves residents to keep their homes secure, for the New Year robber is again on the prowl. Just before midnight on Monday some seven or eight men gained entrance to 258, Queen's Road Central, some of the thieves making direct for the accountant's room, where they endeavored to open the safe, while others made a noiseless search of the premises. While so engaged a foki awakened and, hearing a noise, raised the cry "Thieves!" The robbers took a hurried departure, and only one man in the gang was arrested.

The cases of communicable disease reported in the last week of 1909 were two cases of enteric fever (one being a European imported case), one case of diphtheria and two of puerperal fever.

"The Merry-makers" found themselves obliged to abandon their performances at Shanghai. Their failure to attract Shanghai audiences, says the *N.C. Daily News*, is an indication that the popular taste has no sustained leanings towards vaudeville entertainments, rather than that the company falls short of public expectation.

By kind permission of Col. Prior and the Officers of the Band of the 13th Rajputs under Bandmaster B. H. Pastab Dama will play the following programme of music at the King Edward Hotel, during dinner, on Thursday, the 6th January (weather permitting):—
Quickmarch..... "Bonny Bells"
Overture..... "The Merry-makers"
Kaiser's March..... "The Merry-makers"
Waltz..... "The Merry-makers"
Selection..... "The Merry-makers"
Love Song..... "The Merry-makers"
Russian Dance..... "The Merry-makers"
God Save the King

In the records of protracted litigation in Hongkong there are few cases which have occupied a longer time in the original hearing than is likely to be true of the action opened yesterday in the Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. "The sum involved is anything from \$30,000 up to a million dollars, and no fewer than five counsel are engaged in the case. It is estimated that the action will be before the Chief Justice for close upon six weeks. No wonder the Courts are becoming congested and the need for a third judge is being mentioned again.

Capt. S. V. Y. De Horsey has been promoted to the rank of rear-admiral, with seniority of November 25. Rear-Admiral Spencer, de Horsey has many friends upon the China station. It is not often that there occurs an instance of father and son, both alive together, holding flag rank. Admiral Algebron de Horsey was Commander-in-Chief on the Pacific station when his flagship the *Shah* engaged the Peruvian rebel ironclad *Huascar* and compelled her surrender to the Peruvian authorities. He retired in 1892 after having held the command of the Channel fleet.

The Japan Mail is responsible for the following:—"It is well known in China that when the work of translating the Prayer Book into Chinese was commenced, an honest attempt was made to translate into that language the words 'Protestant Episcopal.' When, however, the natives were asked the meaning of the Chinese characters used for these words, they called them 'Contradicting Overseers.' It was wisely decided to omit those characters out and forget them; and thus the Church in China has been saved from being branded 'The Teaching Assembly of the Contradicting Overseers.'"

It is reported that the Prince Regent asked the Grand Council about the propriety of changing the national costume the other day, and Prince Ching replied that the State Council had carefully considered the matter and come to the unanimous decision that the change should begin with the Military and Police. His Imperial Highness said that he did not agree with that view, and that it should begin with the officials inasmuch as the latter were the representatives of the people and should set them an example. He instructed Prince Ching to draw up a scheme within the present year in accordance with his view.

A large congregation attended the organ recital given by Mr. Douman Fuller at St. John's Cathedral yesterday evening. Mr. Fuller played selections from Bach, Schubert, Wely, MacDowell, and Dalmant, and Mrs. Goldsmith sang "Sabbath Morn at Sea," a poem by Mrs. Browning set to a composition by Dr. Elgar. This was finely rendered, as was also the carol "Good King Wenceslas," the solo parts being taken by Miss Nicholson and Mr. W. W. Matthews and the chorals consisting of Mrs. Goldsmith, Mrs. Bellamy Brown, Mrs. Dealy, Messrs. W. Armstrong, J. W. White and E. A. Biden. The offertory was in aid of the organ fund.

The *N.C. Daily News* states that the services of Mr. C. E. Meares, who lately completed a most interesting journey on the China-Tibetan border, have been secured for Capt. Scott's South Pole expedition. He is leaving England almost immediately for Eastern Siberia, to obtain ponies and dogs for the expedition. Mr. Meares has a good knowledge of the region he is about to visit and of the languages spoken there. He will probably have to travel long distances to obtain the best dogs—hence his early departure—but hopes to find it easier to secure the ponies required. He will collect his animals at Vladivostok, whence they will be sent to Kobe and transhipped for Australia and New Zealand. Mr. Meares will join the *Terranova* in New Zealand. It will be remembered that Mr. Meares was the companion of the unfortunate Mr. Meares who was killed in Lolo land, during the expedition of the late Mr. Meares passed through Shanghai on his way Home last May. He is a man of varied experiences and fine physique.

SHORTAGE IN AMERICA'S COTTON CROP.

The Cotton Exchange at New York, on December 30th, presented one of the wildest scenes in its history when the Bureau report was announced, placing the crop at 200,000 bales below the expectations of the most sanguine Bulls. Prices soared up approximately 45 points within a few minutes. Not since the days of Mr. Bull's campaign, says *Reuter's* correspondent, has such interest been manifested. The floor was thronged with visitors, and the excitement continued throughout the operations. Tremendous realising at length sent prices off from the top. The proceedings on the New Orleans Exchange were also of an excited character.

TELEGRAMS.

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JAPAN AND KOREA.

Tokyo, January 4th.

Viscount Sone, the Japanese Resident-General in Korea, has left Seoul for Japan.

There are persistent rumours that His Excellency's resignation is imminent and that a military appointment is probable.

[REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

CHINESE NAVAL COMMISSIONERS HONOURED.

LONDON, January 4th.

Reuter's Vienna correspondent wires that the Emperor Francis Joseph received the Chinese Naval Commission, and presented Prince Tsai Hsun with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Leopard, and also decorated the other members.

BRITISH POLITICS.

LONDON, January 4th.

The moderates of both political parties agree that the result of the election depends on the mass of seemingly apathetic silent voters who are believed to be extraordinarily numerous.

LATER.

The Liberals are increasingly emphatic in their references to the Navy.

Mr. Asquith, speaking at Haddington, said that no Government had given more attention to the naval supremacy. Our position now and for the years of the future for which the present Administration was responsible would be one unassailable superiority.

Other Ministers have made similar speeches.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, January 4th.

Sir Spenser St. John, who had a long and honourable career in the diplomatic service, from which he retired in 1896, is dead.

DEATH OF A PHILANTHROPIST.

LONDON, January 4th.

Mr. Henry Blyth, founder of the hospitals at Ningpo and Wenchow, is dead.

AN ABORTIVE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

LONDON, January 4th

The International Conference on the subject of gun-running, which has been held at Brussels, has separated without coming to the desired agreement.

One or two Powers were opposed to any extension of the Brussels Convention.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL OF COMMERCE.

At a meeting of the council of the London Chamber of Commerce last month, Mr. Stanley Macdonald presiding, a cordial welcome was extended to Sir Albert Spicer, M.P., the president, on his return from Australia, after presiding at the seventh Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire at Sydney.

Sir Albert invited the London Chamber to consider a proposal which he had made for the promotion of an Imperial Council of Commerce for enabling the business men of the entire Empire to confer on those commercial questions in which all were interested. He deplored the tendency, which was having its effect in Australia, to emphasise the decadence of British commerce, and urged the necessity and importance of dispelling any impressions of this nature, pointing out that British commerce was adapting itself not only to the requirements of the Empire, but to the whole world.

How to be Beautiful.—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Chamois, Laith Charmant and Special Skin Tonic and Powder will enable you to do it. How Specialises for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd. Sole Agents.

SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, January 4th.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE
(HON. MR. REIS DAVIES).

LENGTHY LITIGATION.

An action was commenced in which the plaintiff is Li Chok Hing, a gentleman residing at 92, Des Vaux Road West, and the defendant is Li Pui Choi with several aliases. The plaintiff claims for an account of the monies belonging to the estate of Li Kin Choi deceased which had been used by the defendant in his business, and an account of the profits which had been made by the defendant from this money. Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, and Mr. Eldon Pottor, instructed by P. W. Goldring, and Mr. Lee d'Almeida, of Messrs Goldring, Barlow and Morrell, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Shale and Mr. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. Holbrow, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared for the defendant.

Plaintiff, who had been granted administration of the estate of one Li Hin Choi and attorney for Fong Li Shi, the daughter and next-of-kin of deceased, asked for an account of the monies which defendant had taken from the estate of the deceased Li Pui Choi and invested in various business concerns and of the profits which accrued. Defendant, however, denied that the deceased left any estate. As a matter of fact, he averred Li Pui Choi died insolvent and was indebted to the defendant to the extent of taels 1,000 and to other creditors for nearly as much. Defendant out of his own monies paid the debts of deceased and also paid the expenses of his funeral, besides making a monthly allowance to the family.

Sir Henry Berkeley opened the case at length. After reading the pleadings he pointed out that plaintiff had been appointed administrator under grant from that Court in two estates, and his title to sue could not be questioned in any proceedings so long as the grant remained unrevoked.

A HONGKONG DOCK CASE IN SCOTTISH COURTS.

In the Outer House of the Court of Session on December 2, before Lord Mackenzie, was heard the case in which the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. (Limited), Victoria, Hongkong, and their mandatories and the Northerton Shipping Co. (Limited), 70, Wellington Street, Glasgow, for £2,500 in name of damages. The defendant company were owners of the steamship *Netherlon*, which in February, 1907, was seriously damaged by fire, and was towed into Singapore in a damaged condition. Negotiations took place with the pursuers for the repair of the vessel and ultimately a contract was entered into under which the pursuers agreed to execute the repairs at the price of £26,000, less a sum of £2,500, to be paid by the defendant company. It was a condition of the contract that the vessel was to be delivered at the port of repair by the owners. The pursuers made arrangements for carrying out the contract, but on 6th May, 1907, they received a telegram stating that the position was changed with regard to the *Netherlon*, and that she was to be sold as she then lay for account of the underwriters. The sum sued for was said to have been the loss sustained by the pursuers through the defendant company's failure to carry out their contract. In their defence the defendants said that the contract was subject to the conditions that the ship was reasonably capable of being repaired within a reasonable time, and they maintained that this condition not having been purified any contract fell, and they were entitled to absolve themselves from their contract. Lord Mackenzie, after hearing certain evidence of the pursuers, and after the parties a proof upon the question of damage and that interlocutor was adhered to by the Inner House. All the evidence was taken on commission at Hongkong.

Lord Mackenzie, after debate, decreed in favour of the pursuers for £1,853 with interest and expenses. His Lordship said that figures had been produced to show that the average profit made by the pursuers on their contracts was about 15 per cent. But as the contract in question was quoted at a very low price, he did not think he was doing them any injustice by allowing what practically worked out at about 9 per cent. on the contract price.

ADMIRAL AT 38.

CAPTAIN BEATTY'S PROMOTION.

At an early date Captain David Beatty, D.S.O., will be promoted to the rank of rear-admiral, while still only 38 years of age. Not until January 17 next will he celebrate his 39th birthday, having been born on that day, 1871. Captain Beatty, remarks a London contemporary, is one of those officers in whose path opportunities for service have come, and who have made the most of them. He was employed with the flotilla on the Nile twelve years ago under Lord Kitchener. His senior officer, the Hon. Stanley Colville, was seriously wounded, and the command of the flotilla devolved on Captain Beatty, then a young lieutenant. In the result he was not only awarded the D.S.O., but was promoted to commander. In 1900, during the Boxer troubles in China, he again exhibited his courage and initiative in leading practically a forlorn hope, and once again received special promotion, this time to captain, when only 29 years of age. Now, at an even younger age than Nelson, he is about to receive, by the ordinary seniority rule, the step upward to flag rank.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 4th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has risen considerably over E. Japan and the Bonins, and fallen moderately over China.

A depression appears to be moving Eastwards over Manchuria.

The high pressure area lies over the Pacific to the South of Japan.

Light to moderate monsoon may be expected in the Formosa Channel and moderate to fresh monsoon over the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood light to moderate; fair.

Formosa Channel Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Same as No. 1.

Hongkong and Lamcocks Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Same as No. 1.

Hongkong and Hainan Same as No. 1.

SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday at the Board Room. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe presided, and there were present:—Hon. Mr. P. N. Jones (Vice President), Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Colonel Bedford, Dr. G. L. Fitzwilliams, Mr. Ng Hon Tse, Dr. F. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Dr. Pearce (A.M.O.H.), and Mr. J. Brown Rowlands (Secretary).

The report of the Select Committee appointed to select suitable sites for the special section of the Colonial Cemetery to be laid out under by-law 11 was submitted. The sections were:—

1. Naval and Military commissioned officers.
2. Civil Servants.
3. Residents of more than twenty years standing.
4. Residents of more than seven years standing.
5. Children.
6. Destitutes.

The committee stated that they were of opinion that as far as possible sections 1 and 2 should be sub-divided in future, a separate portion being allotted to naval officers only, to military officers only, and to civil servants only. With regard to section 6 the portion of land which it was suggested to clear of terraces would suit very well. If necessary the old destitute section might be made available after exhuming the present remains and re-burying them in another portion of the terrace. The committee further reported that in order to make more space available for interment the stone slabs in various portions of the cemetery which were not over graves, and which were not in the space set apart for monuments should be moved to the edge and under the nearest adjoining bank, and there replaced in position. The space thus set free would then become available for interments. In consequence, the committee were strongly of opinion that the numerous terraces in the eastern portion of the cemetery could, at small expense, be made available for future interments in lieu of the expensive hillside terrace with retaining walls if a judicious process of exhumation were undertaken. In many of them there were only a very few monuments. These could all be put together in one of the terraces, and the remains which could not be identified could be put in the separate receptacles with suitable slabs to indicate the place of re-interment.

The Registrar-General minutes—I disapprove of exhumation. It must be a money-grubbing community that cannot spare the land to bury its dead and leave them in peace. If anyone thinks his remains will take up ground that could be better employed he can arrange for cremation or burial at sea.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—I entirely agree with Mr. Brown. Is there any reason for dividing the two services? I must again make a protest against this absurd custom of dividing civil servants, ordinary residents according to the length of residence, and children.

The President stated that this was the report of the committee which the Board had appointed to select suitable sites for the special sections, and he had to take a resolution as to whether members agreed that the report should be adopted either with or without the inclusion of paragraph 7, which referred to numerous terraces in the eastern portion, which to a small extent might be made available for future interments.

COLONEL BEDFORD—There is no objection to paragraph seven?

The President replied that there was, as the Registrar-General had stated that he disapproved of exhumations.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT did not think that old graves should be dug up simply because there were no relatives here to protect the interests of those who were buried. The population here was a fluctuating one and very few if any had their homes in Hongkong, and he thought it would be an absolute scandal were the Colonial Cemetery to be used for such a purpose, and that the bones of people who had been buried here and whose names were forgotten and whose tombstones were falling away should be disturbed and that their graves should be dug up and used for later burials. Such a thing would not be tolerated for a moment at home, and he thought it was a disgrace to the Colony if such a thing were allowed to occur here. He also objected to the extreme hobby which divided the dead in Hongkong into various sections simply because they happened to have held slightly different social grades during their lives.

Mr. HOOPER—No, no; not social grades.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—Can you give me a better word than social? Social is not a happy word. Say grades dominated by Anno Domini. Proceeding, he said the whole thing contemplated was a piece of snobbery which ought to be ended at once. To calmly suggest for the sake of saving a few hundred or thousand dollars that graves should be disturbed to make room for later occupants in the cemetery would be a scandal and a disgrace to the Colony. He trusted that the recommendation would not be adopted. Another new proposal was the suggestion of the sub-committee that there should be separate sections for the naval and military commissioned officers. Hitherto one section has been set aside, and he did not see why the union existing during life should not be continued in death unless there were very strong reasons and unless each section wanted a separate burial ground. Unless the naval and military authorities had asked for separate sections he thought they ought to go on the old lines and keep the two services together. Of course, he was speaking as an outsider.

COLONEL BEDFORD remarked that as a member of the committee appointed to investigate

this subject he wished to register his entire dissent to what the hon. member had said. He had complained that it would be a disgrace to remove the bones after they had reposed there for so many years, but surely with his knowledge of what was done on the Continent, in France and Spain, for instance—

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—It is a disgrace to those countries.

COLONEL BEDFORD thought those countries prided themselves on their religious principles especially with regard to the dead. What English community ever kept All Souls' Day as it was kept in France and Spain? In the cemetery of Père la Chaise, which was the largest in Paris, the graves of ordinary people who did not pay in perpetuity were dug up and the remains were re-interred with all due decorum in another portion of the cemetery. Also in Spain, after a lapse of years graves were reverently dug up and remains were interred in another portion which took up, comparatively speaking, considerably less room. Here he took it we were more or less passing members of the community and we were faced with the difficulty of having a very limited burial area within a reasonable distance of the centre of the city, and the question to be solved was how we could make use of that area without extending it beyond a reasonable distance and with due regard to the public purse. In the report of the committee it was never contemplated that a grave with a monument should be interfered with. What they meant, if he might use the expression, was the graves of the submerged tenth. An enormous number of people were buried who belonged to a very low stratum of the community. There were rows and rows of unnamed graves with no reference as to date, and the people interred there were absolutely unknown to any one living in the place. All the committee suggested was that these should be carefully dug up and reverently reinterred in some other place. He really did not see how anybody could construe such an act into one of want of reverence for the dead from an economic point of view, and from a Churchman's point of view he did not see any objection to this procedure, and as he said in committee he was prepared to defend it. With regard to the splitting up of the naval and military sections he took the question as one of minor importance. A certain part of the cemetery was allocated to the naval and military services, and the committee thought it might be convenient to sub-divide it, as it rendered it very much easier for people who came here years afterwards to find at once what part of the cemetery a naval or military officer was buried in, and it made it very much easier for the funds to be administered. The separating of the naval and military forces was merely a question of administration of the funds.

Mr. HOOPER said he would like first of all, as a member of the committee, associated with the President and Colonel Bedford, to dissociate himself from the remarks made by the Hon. Mr. Hewett. Speaking for himself as well as on behalf of his colleagues he denied that they had been associated with any idea of snobbery. The law was laid down that certain sections were to be set aside for the naval and military, and it was only to give effect to that law that the committee was appointed to say in what part of the cemetery the section should be. With regard to Mr. Hewett's remarks concerning naval and military commissioned officers he did not know whether that gentleman objected to the word commissioned. If so he would say strike it out and use the words, the naval and military. He had no wish to dissociate the commissioned officers from the rank and file, and would say "let them all be together there." With regard to the remarks made about digging up and exhuming the remains of persons interred who had no representative here—the committee were charged almost with an act of sacrilege in suggesting such a thing—he wished to remind members of what took place here in 1887. The first British cemetery was opened in 1848 in St. Francis Street, and when it became filled up and insanitary a committee reported on the advisability of another site being chosen, and that site was the present Colonial Cemetery. The old cemetery was closed and headstones remained there until after the speaker came to the Colony in 1887, in which year the Government of the Colony, not the Sanitary Board, decided that for economical reasons it would be advisable to remove the remains and devote the land to building purposes. The land was put up for public auction, the remains of those interred there were ordered to be re-interred in the Colonial Cemetery, and the Government went so far as to advertise in the *Gazette* and in the local papers the names of all the people who were buried there so far as they could ascertain from the headstones and from the records existing in the archives of the Government. They also advertised in the *London Gazette* calling upon people who had relatives or were connected with the buried here to remove them to another place if they wished to do so. That was no act of sacrilege, and they simply wished to carry out those principles today. If it was good argument in those days it was a *fortiori* greater now when the population had increased and land was more valuable. He was sure that the whole Board would exonerate the committee of any act of snobbery.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT asked to be allowed to make a personal explanation. He did not refer to the setting aside of a section for the naval and military. The only question he raised was whether the two services should be dissociated. His remarks on snobbery referred to the differences made between twenty year residents, seven year residents, and destitutes. Personally, if he died in Hongkong, which might happen, he should prefer to be buried among the destitute, for there he should be at all events among his equals. If he were buried among the others he might find himself in an uncongenial circle. To his mind the whole system was wrong, and he did not approve of disinterment. His recollection went back a few years longer than the last speaker, and he remembered the old cemetery. Only a few remains were removed and the rest remained in the soil, and the site was sold by the Government, who made a high or two of profit. He maintained that the system was wrong. Once a burial ground was set aside for the burial of the dead he thought it was an act of sacrilege to remove the remains unless there were very good grounds. He objected again and protested most strongly against any proposal to dig up the unnamed dead, who probably in their time had been as good men as are in the Colony at the present moment, just because there was not a big solid monument over them to perpetuate their memory. He was perfectly well aware of the customs which obtained in Catholic countries, and knew it was the custom of the Catholic Church to bury temporarily, but here they were arbitrarily laying down a rule that because people had not a certain amount of money expended over their graves in monuments they must be dug up. He maintained that the principle was wrong and that it would be a disgrace to the Colony to uphold it.

The President endorsed the remarks made by the other members of the committee, but took exception to the Hon. Mr. Hewett's remarks, even those made afterwards in explanation. Mr. Hewett seemed to consider that sentimental reasons prevailed in differentiating the burial places of those who had lived here for seven or fourteen years, and in the case of the dead whom it was necessary to exhume he became sentimental and said their bones should not be removed. It was obvious that the members of committee were not going to advocate anything of such a serious nature that would involve charges being brought against them. They merely intended to point out that there must be an end to burials in the Colonial Cemetery, and as Colonel Bedford said it would be necessary to move further afield unless something was done. It was obvious that something of this kind was necessary, and it a judicious form of exhumation was adopted he failed to see that any harm could come to any one.

The Vice-President entirely agreed with what Colonel Bedford said. There had been two exhumations in the Colonial Cemetery since 1867, and everything was done in proper order. Notice was published in the *Gazette* and the bones were transferred with all precaution. He could see no objection to what the sub-committee had suggested and moved the adoption of the report.

Dr. FITZWILLIAMS seconded, and the motion was agreed to, Hon. Mr. Hewett being the only dissenter.

PUBLIC OR CONFIDENTIAL. The President moved that "strangers withdraw" while the minutes of the last confidential meeting were confirmed.

Mr. HOOPER—I think you might leave the confirmation of the minutes until we get into confidential meeting. If there is anything to be considered confidentially I should like to know what it is.

The President said he would hold the minutes over. There was a paper put down on the confidential agenda which from the minutes on the subject showed that there seemed some divergence of opinion as to whether strangers should withdraw or not before the matter was considered. In order to ascertain the views of members he thought it would be best to take a vote. Personally he thought the matter should be considered in private and proposed that strangers should withdraw during its consideration. Before doing so he wished the personal views of members as to whether the matter should be considered in camera or in public.

Mr. Hooper did not think it was fair to any member to ask him to state his views when they were strictly laid down in the standing orders. He wished to call the President's attention to standing order 14, which stated that unless a motion was made to exclude strangers and carried by a majority of the members present the strangers could not be asked to withdraw.

The President—I propose that motion.

COLONEL BEDFORD seconded.

Mr. HOOPER said he would like to know what the matter was they proposed to discuss. He was not going to give away what the matter was, but he thought it was not in the public interest or in the interest of the Government that it should be discussed in confidence, and he thought the end would be better attained if there was a public discussion on it.

The President said he was referring to a letter dated 16th September, 1909, from Colonel Bedford, and circulated to all members.

Mr. HOOPER replied that now he knew what it was he might say that the subject was a matter which should be thoroughly and publicly ventilated, and he appealed to the other members of the Board who had read the paper for their support in defeating this motion that it should be treated confidentially. If members carefully looked through the paper they would see that there was not a thing there that every man in the street should not know. Why therefore, should the Board, as the representatives of the public, treat the matter confidentially as though they had something hidden up their sleeve that they were afraid should be divulged? He thought it was against public policy, public interests and the interests of the Government that the matter should be considered confidentially.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT said he was glad to be able to support what Mr. Hooper had said, as they had differed on the last occasion. The question which would shortly be before them was a very important sanitary question, dealing with a certain section of the town in which there was a very large white population.

He could not conceive any reason whatsoever why this particular question should be treated confidentially. He did not know what rules governed the working of the department as to certain papers being treated confidentially and others publicly, but he knew that this was an old question that had been before the Board before. He brought it up at one of the first meetings he had the honour of attending some seven or eight years ago. The question was as to the insanitary condition which obtained in a particular part of the town. He brought it forward in what he believed to be the true interests of the health of a considerable section of His Majesty's garrison of the Colony, but he regretted to say that the P.M.O. of those days did not support him, but backed altogether that there was any danger and denied his statement by argument which seemed to the speaker extremely foolish. He told him so afterwards. The question was an important one, and not only related to His Majesty's forces but also to a considerable section of the white civil population of the Colony; and why such a question should be treated confidentially he could not possibly conceive. He thought the President should give some definite and concrete reason why he wished the matter treated confidentially. The speaker saw no reason unless it was to save the feelings of one particular person in the Colony.

The President said there was one obvious reason. The sole reason for bringing forward the motion was that he was not aware of the feelings of members of the Board. Some wished the matter discussed publicly, while others wished to treat it confidentially. Therefore, it was only fair to ask those members who wished to treat it confidentially to give their views.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—Then ask them to give their views. The President—Until the matter comes up confidentially it cannot be discussed without being made public, so that the only fair course is to take a vote to see who is in the majority; whether members are in agreement with Colonel Bedford and myself or with Messrs. Hewett and Hooper.

Mr. HOOPER—And the Hon. Mr. Brown. In his absence I may state that.

The President—I fail to see what objection there is to finding out the wishes of members. COLONEL BEDFORD said this was a highly technical matter and his only object in proposing that it should be taken confidentially was because he thought it would be better policy, as it would obviate any chance of raising a fictitious alarm in the community over this question.

The Vice-President thought the subject should be treated in public. It would be a wiser course.

COLONEL BEDFORD said it was rather on account of the Works Department that he had been inclined to treat the matter in camera.

The President said that in the circumstances he would withdraw his motion, and the matter could be dealt with publicly either now or at the next meeting of the Board. It was not on the agenda.

Mr. HOOPER—Is it a matter of urgency?

The President—I can hardly say.

Mr. HOOPER—Then I think it would be well that it should stand over, that the papers should be re-circulated, and that it be dealt with at next meeting. We may as well say what it is, "Correspondence relative to the discharge of dirty water from the nullah at Mount Austin into the Pokfulam reservoir."

KOWLOON RAT-CATCHING SYSTEM.

The ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH submitted the following further report relative to the rat-catching system in Kowloon:—I beg to forward a further report on the rat-catching in Kowloon. During November and December to date the total number of rats collected has been 2,755, of which 99 came from Kowloon City. This gives a daily average of rats of 50.1 for Old Kowloon and 1.86 for Kowloon City, as compared with 40.3 and 2.0 for the two months September and October. Although this shows an improvement since my last report the figures are very low. From July 9th, 1909, to August 31st, 1909, the average take of rats in Kowloon was 56.12 per diem.

OUR WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. Frank Brown, Government Analyst, reported having examined samples of water taken from the Pokfulam service, the Tytan service and the Kowloon service. The results of his tests showed that the water was of excellent quality.

MORTALITY STATISTICS. The mortality statistics for the week ending December 11th, based on a death rate per 1,000 per annum, showed that the death rate of the whole Colony for the week ended 4th ultimo was 26.0, and for the week ended 11th ultimo 20.3, as against 23.8 for the corresponding week of the previous year.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The C.N. Co.'s str. *Chin-hua* left Shanghai on the 2nd inst., and is due here to-day.

The Apsara str. *Gregory* from Yokohama and Kobe, left Moji on the 4th instant morning, and may be expected here on or about the 8th instant.

The N.G.I. str. *Cypri* left Singapore for this port on the 3rd inst., and may be expected here on or about the 9th inst.

The Bank Line str. *Suvaric* arrived at Manila on the 2nd inst.

The C.P.B. str. *Kempess* of China arrived at Nagasaki at 3.30 p.m. on the 3rd inst., and left again at 6 a.m. on Tuesday for Shanghai, where she is due to arrive at 5 p.m. to-day.

The C.P.B. str. *Empress of India*, which left here on the 4th ult., arrived in New York on the 31st inst.

The Ben Line str. *Benoirich* from Leith, Antwerp and London, left Singapore on the 2nd inst., for this port.

The O.B.K. str. *Seattle* from Tacoma, left Kobe for this port on the 5th instant, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 14th instant.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of Japan* arrived at Shanghai at 4 a.m. on the 4th inst., and left again at 5 p.m. same day for Nagasaki, where she is due to arrive at 5.30 a.m. to-morrow.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

January 3rd.

ROBBERIES WITH VIOLENCE.

Now that the Chinese New Year is drawing near the number of armed robberies is daily increasing. The local officials seem to be able to do little to restrain the efforts of marauders, and as many of the country districts are without a police force the robbers have it very much their own way. Many of these robberies are carried out under circumstances of extreme brutality. The following is one of the worst cases. At a place called Sin Tong in the Nam Hoi district a son was born to a wealthy man named Chan. According to custom a grand feast was made in honour of the event. This became known to a gang of robbers in the district and they went in force to the man's house for the purpose of raiding it. Mr. Chan became aware of their movements and the house was barricaded. The robbers tried to break down the great gate of the house, but it resisted all their efforts. The miscreants then procured combustibles and burned down the place. Six women were burned to death and the poor little baby in whose honour the feast was held suffered the same fate. The village watch ran away and hid themselves on the approach of the robbers, and so there was no one to disturb their operations. No arrests have been made. The next day a gang of armed men attacked a village called Sai Kow in the Shun Tak district. They looted no less than eleven of the better class houses. The next night the gang again came to the village and looted the premises of a coal dealer who was reported to have much money stored up. This proving not to be the case they sacked nineteen houses near the coal store. This time the villagers offered some resistance and two robbers were badly hurt; the villagers, however, ultimately got the worst of it and had to retire. It is said that not less than ten thousand taels worth of property was stolen by this gang from the village. The villages near Fatsien are in a state of terror owing to the depredations of an organised gang of bandits in the district. On four successive nights these men attacked certain villages and each night made off with over \$10,000 worth of plunder. At a place called Lok Cheung Hu gambling goes on to an extent astonishing even for China. As a consequence all kinds of bad characters are attracted to the place. Two nights ago these evil men attacked a cargo-boat and made off with the whole of the cargo consisting mostly of cloth. They made off about the third watch and nothing since has been heard of them.

WIDENING THE STREETS.

The officials are taking opportunity from the recent fires in the city to make the streets wider than they were before. Recently several houses were burned down near the Tartar General's yamen and the authorities have given orders that when these buildings are re-erected they are to be put back 2½ feet to widen the street. Several other cases have been similarly dealt with, and in one case the owner of a small tenement of which the upper story overhung the road was ordered to pull down the structure and re-erect it. It is, however, practically impossible to improve Canton in this respect, for any effective scheme of widening the streets could only be effectively carried out by destroying hundreds of buildings. Moreover, the people seem to love the narrowness of the streets and the unsavoury smells and unsightly objects therein, and the above-mentioned action of the officials has been much resented by the owners of the property.

Speaking of this matter calls to mind that the Taoist of Constabulary is taking steps to have the drains or sewers which run under the streets repaired. Many of these are stuffed up with all kinds of refuse, and afford breeding grounds for innumerable disease germs. The Taoist has given orders that these drains are to be repaired at least once a year, and has ordered the various Kaifongs to see that these necessary repairs are carried out. In very poor localities, where the people are too poor to contribute to the cost, the work is to be done by prisoners. Another innovation is to ask merchants to tender for the removal of urine (which is a saleable commodity here) from the public latrines. The money derived from this source is to be used in repairing the sewers.

A "HOLY" PLACE.

A temple called Yuet Wong was in charge of a monk called Kow Ching. This fellow left a portion of the building as a kind of private club in which gamblers and opium smokers might practice their vices in secret. This came to the ears of the Anti-Opium Bureau, the director of which sent a number of police to raid the place. They discovered ten persons in the act of smoking opium and these were arrested. Their evidence was very unsatisfactory and they were severely punished. The magistrate then ordered the temple to be closed up, but the owner thereof petitioned to be allowed to put in a respectable monk to keep the place as it should be kept. The magistrate then reversed his decision and the temple still remains open.

THE NEXT INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONFERENCE.

A Washington telegram dated the 10th ult. says:—

The British Government has not yet accepted the United States Government's invitation to take part in an International Opium Conference to be held next year, but several of the Powers have signified their acceptance, and the State Department feels confident that Great Britain will not decline.

The Government of the Netherlands has asked to be permitted to issue the invitations for the Conference to be held at The Hague. To this request the United States Government accedes. It is expected that the Conference will be held next June.

ROBINSON PIANO

CO., LTD.

SPECIALISTS IN

HIGH CLASS
PIANOS

BY THE

LEADING MAKERS.

JUST UNPACKED:

BRINSMEAD

WERNER

RACHALS

KRAUSS.

INSPECTION INVITED.

[31]

MANILA RAILWAY OUTLOOK.

Mr. C. J. Cator Scott presided at the annual general meeting of the Manila Railway Company (1909) held last month. At the outset he apologized for the great delay in presenting the accounts. The ratio of expenses in Manila was 42.25, which was very low. This was larger than in the previous year, because they had a failure in the rice crop, which caused a considerable shrinkage in the revenue, and therefore the ratio working expenses were satisfactory. What the shrinkage in receipts from the failure of the rice crop amounted to could be gathered from the fact that in 1908 they carried 77,198 tons of rice, against 137,519 in the previous year, or 60,000 tons less; whilst the total goods carried amounted to 175,307 tons, against 229,556, or 54,000 less, so that the falling off in the revenue was entirely attributable to the shrinkage in the rice crop. What he thought would interest them most was a forecast as to the future. For which purpose he had got out special estimates, which might be taken as accurate, as to a large extent they were based on actual figures. He calculated that the amount required for interest on Debentures during 1909 would be £143,950. Then on the 360 miles of railway which they had been operating during the year 1909 he estimated that the net earnings would be £135,000. That 360 miles included 210 miles of what he might call the old road, and they were estimated to produce £122,000, which worked out at about 230 pence a mile net. The other 150 miles during 1909, much of it having been only recently opened and being largely incomplete, would not earn so large an amount. These 150 miles had only produced this year £13,000, and what he wanted them specially to notice was that in this estimate of £135,000 practically it was all earnings from the old roads—the 210 miles. They had hardly begun to experience the benefit of the 150 miles, which Mr. Higgins and all who knew believed would become equally as good as the 210 miles. Thus they had £135,000 against Debenture interest of £143,950. In addition to that they had £500,000, representing proceeds of A and B Bonds, which had been invested in the construction of the southern line. That money was expended on the southern line before the new arrangement was made with the Philippine Commission. That money had to come back to the Northern line, and until it came back they were entitled to 4 per cent interest on the £135,000 a sum of £22,000 to come back, making the total of £155,000 available against the increased demands on the Debentures of £143,950, so that he thought they might look upon it that they would be able to meet the interest on the Debenture Bonds entirely out of revenue and have a reasonable margin left to carry forward. Looking at the position of the company and the prospects of a good crop for the current year he was more and more satisfied as to the future of the company. He believed that in the near future the company would justify everything that had been said in its favour and would realise the expectations of everyone who had invested in its securities. The resolution for the adoption of the report was carried unanimously.

WHITEHALL AND INDIA.

The complaint urged by the *Times* of India against the present methods of governing the great dependency revives an old controversy which is unfortunately ever new. The Indian journal complains that the government of the country has been practically transferred from India to Whitehall, the Viceroy, who used to hold the effective power subject to the general control of Parliament, is now little more than a figurehead, while "Lord Morley demands the control, not only of Indian policy, but also of the pettiest details of the administration." It is universally recognised that there is too much foundation for the complaint, which implies a slight on the whole Indian Civil Service—a service which has never shown itself lacking in statesmanship and sympathy with the needs of India. We believe that a feeling of profound distrust is growing up at these methods both at home and on the spot. Experience has always shown that distant dependencies can best be governed by the authorities residing there. They must, of course, be prepared for the control of the Imperial Government in great questions of policy; but they must be left to use their own discretion in the less important but everyday matters which come under their notice. To compel them continually to refer to Whitehall not only causes delay in the process of administration; it divests the officials of that sense of responsibility which is necessary to good and efficient government. And it carries in its wake other and graver dangers, which would become evident in a time of crisis when immediate action is necessary. It was not by referring trivialities to Whitehall that our Indian Empire was built up; it is not by that policy that it will be maintained in the future. —*The Globe*.

NAPIER JOHNSTONES, "SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.



BEWARE OF
UNVARIED FOR
THE SAME TO-DAY AS
IN 1745.
150 YEARS.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS. [46]

"SOLIGNUM"

A perfect preservative stain for Wood, Stone and Brickwork.
It protects against Decay, Fungus, Dry Rot, the ravages of insects and vermin (especially the white ant) and the action of the weather.

"SOLIGNUM" REALLY DOES WHAT IS CLAIMED FOR IT, as may be seen from the testimonials of the Governments of India, the Sudan, etc.

In Drums and Barrels of Various Colours.
Prospectus and all further information from
SIEMSEN & Co.
(Machinery Dept.), Hongkong.

Sole Agents
Hongkong, 8th December, 1909. [1494]
DR. M. H. CHAUN.

THE latest Method of the AMERICAN
SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.
33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 17th April, 1907. [1152]

SIEN TING
SURGEON DENTIST.
No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [1221]

**NEW YEAR
GOODS**
CARDS, CRACKERS, DOLLS,
POSTAGE STAMPS, &c.

GRACA & CO.,
27, DES VŒUX ROAD,
[110]

DAVID CORSAIR & SONS
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
RELIANCE CROWN
TARPAULING
ARNEHOLM, KARBBERG & CO
Sole Agents.
[555]

SINGON & CO.
IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARD-
WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale
at Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and
Paddy Cokes Importers. General Store-
keepers and Shipchandlers. Nos. 35 & 37, HING
TWO STREET, (2nd Street, west of Central
Mall) Telephone No. 515. [583]

**MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD
AND ENGINE WORKS,**
NAGASAKI.

CODE WORD: "DOCK."
A.B.C. and Engineering Code Used.
NEW DOCK NOW OPEN.
DOCK NO. 3.
Extr. Length... 722 feet.
Length on Blocks... 714 "
Wth. of Entrance on Top... 965 "
Wth. of Entrance on Bottom... 885 "
Wth. on Blocks at Spring Tide... 342 "
DOCK NO. 1.
Extr. Length... 523 feet.
Length on Blocks... 513 "
Wth. of Entrance on Top... 88 "
Wth. of Entrance on Bottom... 77 "
Wth. on Blocks at Spring Tide... 64 "
DOCK NO. 2.
Extr. Length... 371 feet.
Length on Blocks... 350 "
Wth. of Entrance on Top... 53 "
Wth. of Entrance on Bottom... 22 "
Wth. on Blocks at Spring Tide... 22 "
PATENT SLIP.
Suitable for vessels up to 1,000.

THE WORKS are well equipped with
LATEST PLANTS and APPLI-
ANCE to undertake BUILDING or
REPAIRING SHIPS, ENGINES, and
BOILERS, and also ELECTRICAL
WORK.
A LARGE STOCK OF MATERIALS is
always on hand.
The COMPANY has the powerful steamer
"OURAMARU" (712 tons, 700 H.P.)
specially built for SALVAGE PURPOSES
equipped with necessary gear, always ready
Short Notice. [805]

INSURANCES NOTICE.

HAVING been appointed AGENTS in
Hongkong for the WESTERN ASSURANCE
COMPANY, we are prepared to accept approved
European and Chinese Risks at Current Rates.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON
Hongkong, 18th August, 1909. [1083]

**NORTH BRITISH AND MERCAN-
TILE INSURANCE COMPANY.**
WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE
OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE CO.
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1908
£19,121,310.

I. Authorized Capital... £6,000,000.
Subscribed Capital... 3,275,000 0 0
Paid-up Capital... 1,212,500 0 0
II. Fire Funds... 5,294,753 7 10
The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above
Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS
against FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th August, 1909. [908]

PABST EXTRACT.

THE best TONIC for keeping in perfect
health in the Tropics.

It is a Liquid Food in predigested form
containing all the bracing, soothing and toning
effects of the choicest hops. Nearly Non-
alcoholic. Highly recommended by the local
medical profession in Cases of DEBILITY
after MALARIA, from OVERWORK or
other causes, ANEMIA, NERVOUSNESS
or DYSPEPSIA. Samples on Application.

ALSO JUST RECEIVED:
PABST (American) BEER, in barrels of
120 bottles. In view of the Arrival of the
American Fleet in a few days, please order
early, as our stock is limited.

SIEMSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th December, 1909. [1519]

AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF
LORDS AND HOUSE OF COMMONS.

**THORNE'S
OLD VAT**

PER CASE
\$12
\$13

SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN
HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILLA.
A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.
1375

**KEATING'S
LOZENGES**
Really Cures
THE WORST COUGH
One gives relief. An increasing
sale of over 50 years is a certain
test of their marvellous value.
Sold in bottles
everywhere.

**APIOLINE
(CHAPOTEAUT)**

**LADIES
CAFÉ
RE-ÉDOY**
For functional troubles, delay, pain
and those irregularities peculiar to
the sex.
Prescribed by the highest French
Medical authorities and superior to
Tansy, steel Drops and Penny royal.
CHAPOTEAUT, 8, rue Vivienne, Paris.
Sold in all Chemists.

**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY,
THERAPION**

This successful popular remedy, used in continental
hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Joliet, Volpaca and
others, surpasses everything hitherto employed.
THERAPION NO. 1
in a remarkably short time, often even on days only,
removes all discharges, suppurating infections, the
use of which does not impair health by laying the
foundation of debility and other ailments.

THERAPION NO. 2
for functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.

THERAPION NO. 3
for functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.

THE PROBATION OF PARLIAMENT. KING'S SPEECH.

Very few Peers attended in the House of
Lords to hear the Lord Chancellor read the
King's Speech last month. Lord Lucas was the
sole representative of the Government, and on
his side only two other Peers were to be
observed. Opposite were some half-dozen Un-
ionist Peers and perhaps a dozen Peers, who
for this particular ceremony are entitled to sit
in the body of the House. Before the speech
was read, the Royal Assent was given to the
Irish Land Act, the Housing and Town Plan-
ning Act, and some less important measures.
The King's Speech ran as follows:

My LORDS AND GENTLEMEN—The official
visit which His Majesty the King of Portugal
has paid to me, on the occasion of his ges-
sion, has afforded to the Queen and myself
great pleasure, and has consolidated and
strengthened the bonds of friendship which
have so long and happily united the two allied
nations.

My relations with foreign Powers continue
to be friendly.
The difficulties which unfortunately arose
in South-Eastern Europe in the autumn of
last year have happily resulted in a practical
solution and in the maintenance of peace,
while the constitutional régime in the Turkish
Empire continues to make satisfactory pro-
gress.

Subject to certain reservations made by my
Plenipotentiaries at the time of signature, I
have ratified such of the Conventions which
resulted from the Peace Conference held at
The Hague in 1907 as do not require mun-
icipal legislation in this country to give effect
to their provisions.

Arbitration Conventions and Agreements
with Germany, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland
and Portugal have been renewed for a further
term of five years. Others, which are about
to expire, are in process of renewal.

A measure for improving Indian adminis-
tration by enlarging the numbers and
extending the functions of the various
Legislative Councils has become law, duly
supplemented by the necessary regulations.

Early in the coming year the Councils will
have been constituted, and will undertake the
burden of their new responsibilities.

I look with confidence for their loyal co-
operation with my appointed officers in the
tasks of government, thus furthering the
moral and material progress of my Indian
subjects, and strengthening the foundations
of my Empire.

I have, with the greatest satisfaction, as-
sented to the Act establishing the Union of
South Africa, which embodies the united
wishes of the Parliaments of the four con-
stituent Colonies.

This fruit of the success which has attended
the grant of free institutions to my new
Colonies is, I am assured, a matter of cordial
congratulation throughout my Dominions.

I cannot doubt that union will add to the
strength of South Africa, and I pray that its
people may be blessed in the years to come
with growing prosperity and lasting concord.

The important Conference which met in
July last for the exchange of views between
my Government and the Governments of my
self-governing Dominions beyond the seas
upon the subject of naval and military
defence has been of great mutual advantage,
and as a result of its deliberations it may
confidently be expected that the stability of
my Dominions will be preserved and their
unity promoted.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—
I thank you for the liberality and care with
which you provided for the heavy additions
to the national expenditure due to the re-
quirements of Imperial defence and social reform.

I regret that that provision has proved
unavailing.

My LORDS AND GENTLEMEN—An Irish
Land Act has been passed which, by relieving
local funds from liabilities arising under pre-
vious Purchase Acts and by increasing the ad-
ministrative area and the resources of the
Congested Districts Board, will, I sincerely
hope, conduce both to the general welfare of
the country and to a permanent improvement
in the condition of the occupiers of small
holdings in the West of Ireland.

I have watched with interest the progress
of a measure, which has now been placed
upon the Statute-Book for facilitating the
Housing of the Working Classes and for
strengthening the law dealing with the sani-
tary conditions under which they live.

This measure also contains long-needed
provisions for controlling the development of
towns with a view to securing not only im-
proved sanitary conditions, but also amenity
and convenience.

I have given my consent to a Bill for
the establishment of Labour Exchanges, which
will, I trust, be an important step towards the
better regulation of the labour market and a
foundation for further measures for dealing
effectively with some of the evils of unemploy-
ment.

The measure which has been passed for the
constitution of Trade Boards in certain in-
dustries will, I hope, with judicious adminis-
tration, prove a valuable boon to a specially
helpless class of workers.

I anticipate beneficial results to agriculture
and to the rural industries of the country
from the measure for the economic develop-
ment of the United Kingdom and for the
improvement of roads.

I have had pleasure in assenting to a Bill
to give effect to a Treaty which secures the
full benefits of the French law of Workmen's
Compensation to British workmen injured in
the course of their employment in France.

Important Bills have also been passed deal-
ing with Trawling in prohibited areas, the
consolidation and amendment of the law re-
lating to Assurance Companies, the suppression
of gambling on less by maritime perils, and
the amendment of the Electric Lighting
Act.

I thank you for the zeal with which you
have discharged your arduous and protracted
labours, and I pray that they may be re-
warded by the blessing of Almighty God.

What everyone was anxious to hear was the
customary thanks to the Commons for voting
Supplies, and to see what allusion would be
made to the fate which had overtaken the
Finance Bill, in which those Supplies are con-
tained. Not a shade of altered tone could be
detected in Lord Levegh's voice as he read
the King's thanks for the liberality and care
which the Commons had shown in providing
for the heavy expenditure of the year, and his
Majesty's "regret that that provision had
proved unavailing."

Parliament was prorogued until January 15th.

**AUTOMATIC BROWNING
POCKET PISTOLS.**

CALIBRE 7.65 mm.
With CHAMBER 8 CARTRIDGES
FIRING 8 SHOTS IN 2 SECONDS.
SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. [38]

FREE PORTS.

SHIPOWNERS AND TARIFFS.

At a general meeting of the Liverpool
Steamship Owners' Association, held on
November 16, the chairman (Mr. Charles Booth,
Jr.) reported that, having regard to the
general introduction of Customs' duties on the
general imports of the country, the committee
appointed to consider the question of the de-
pression of the freight market, were of opinion that
it is desirable to investigate the condition under
which free ports were maintained in other
countries, and he placed before the meeting some
information he had obtained with regard to the
free port of Hamburg. The secretary was re-
quested to prepare for the association a report
dealing with the subject. The report, after giv-
ing some particulars of the various free ports in
protectionist countries, the largest of which is
Hamburg with 2,537 acres, goes on to say:

The amount of freedom from Customs' control
varies in the different free areas. In Hamburg
industries are carried on, and goods may be
completely altered, or may be produced in
manufacturing process, free from all Customs'
control. In the free district of Bremen no
industries are permitted to be carried, whilst in
that of Stettin such goods as coffee may be
mined and repacked, but no alteration in the
material value of articles is allowed to be made.

The trade of the port of Liverpool both
in its nature and extent is in many ways re-
sembles that of Hamburg. In Hamburg the
tonnage of sea-going vessels, including vessels
engaged in the German coasting trade, entered
and cleared in 1908, was 233 millions of tons
register as compared with 22 millions of tons
register entered and cleared in Liverpool.

Further, Hamburg, like Liverpool, carries on
a large transshipment trade. It is not possible
to form any general estimate of what is likely
to be the effect of a general tariff upon the cost
of handling the goods on the coast of Liverpool.
It must entirely depend on the nature of the
tariff, and as to how far its enforcement
necessitates distinctions being drawn be-
tween raw materials, partly manufactured
and finished articles. It must depend upon
whether the tariff varies according to the
place of the origin of the goods.

In Germany the general tariff is divided under 19
heads, and there are some 946 different classes
of articles enumerated, whilst in the United
States the tariff approved in 1897 was divided
into 14 schedules. The opening and closing
necessary under any such tariffs would, in the
very limited space available in Liverpool,
be a most serious matter and apparently render
absolutely necessary the adoption of the free
port system. On the other hand, the mere levy
of duties on weight alone has not in the past
caused inconveniences.

The association considered the report last
month and adopted the following resolution, on
the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr.
T. Royden:

"That to maintain the existing customs of
the port of Liverpool, under which cargoes are
discharged as fast as the ship can deliver and
the facilities of the port receive, it will be im-
perative in the event of the introduction of a
general Customs tariff on imports that adequate
accommodation be provided in the port for
discharging, loading, and handling of goods
free from all control by the Customs as is pro-
vided in the 'free ports' of Germany and more
especially Hamburg."

**REWARDS FOR ARREST OF
CRIMINALS.**

SYSTEM ABOLISHED IN KWANGTUNG.

H.E. Yuan Shu Huan, Acting Viceroy of
Kwangtung, has, says the *Peking Daily News*,
presented to the Throne a memorial stating:

"That the memorialist requests the Throne
to put an end to the demand for monetary
rewards for arresting criminals in Kwangtung
so that the people may be relieved of their
financial difficulties.

That the memorialist is of the opinion that
to govern the people is to rectify their wrong
doings. If the officials were not covetous, then
the people would not become robbers even if
they were to be rewarded for committing
robbery. The province of Kwangtung has
been notorious for robbery. Should this be
attributed to the wickedness of the people, or
to the want of good legislation? As soon as
the memorialist arrived at Kwangtung to as-
sume office, he learned that in this province there
was a habit of giving *fa hung* for arresting
robbers. By '*fa hung*' is meant reward. The
subordinates and the old archives testify to this.
In other provinces reward is given by officials,
while in Kwangtung the general public has to
bear this burden.

That rewards of this kind were begun by the
Chin Chow military Captain, Fung Yiu in the
third moon of the eighth year of Kwang Hsu
when he was censured on account of half the
amount purporting to be for rewards getting
into his own pocket. The Throne ordered Yiu
Fun to make an investigation into the case,
knowing that this scheme would do harm to the
public.

That the late Viceroy Tao Mao in his dispatch
to the Interior officers once stated as follows:

"In the various districts of Kwangtung when a
robber is not arrested the case is cancelled
upon some monetary reward being forwarded to
the authorities. The clansmen of the robbers
also refuse to hand over the culprits on the
pretext that 'reward' money has been paid.
Crafty officials would first have to compel
the members of a robbers' family to pay
up the reward and then extend the de-
mand to collateral relatives and even to the
funds of chambers and ancestral temples. So
that the actual robber continues his plunder
while the common people suffer the consequence
of being demanded for 'reward' money. Moreover
the local authorities look upon the
collection of 'reward' money as being more
important than the arrest of robbers." The
memorialist is quite at one with the views of
this viceroy and prays that the Kwangtung
system of demanding *fa hung* for arresting
robbers be abolished for ever.

The Throne has complied with the request
made in the above memorial and ordered the
proper Board to take note of this.

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In
all Bore and Sizes.

**SNOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED
SHOTS.** From No. 10 to 88SG. at \$6.47 and
\$7.50 per 100, SPORTING REQUISITES
and AIR-GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co

Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [1314]

For your own comfort
in Tropical Countries use
**CALVERT'S
Carbolic Soaps.**
Sold by local Chemists and Stores. Made by F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, England.

Guarded against Infection.
Calvert's 20% Carbolic Soap.
Among the special purposes for which this power-
ful antiseptic soap is useful, it has secured a wide
popularity as a safeguard against infection, as a
protection against mosquitoes and other insects, or for
antiseptically cleansing their bites.

Perfect Personal Cleanliness.
Calvert's Carbolic Toilet Soap.
You will appreciate the feeling of thoroughness of this
delicately perfumed soap, while its pure quality meets
the requirements of even a sensitive skin.

Freedom from Skin Irritation.
Calvert's Carbolic Prickly-heat Soap.
is most serviceable in warm climates as a preventive
of prickly-heat or other skin irritation. Well adapted
for regular bath and toilet use by its purity, antiseptic
properties and pleasant perfume.

Which meets your special need?
Each suits the climate.

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION CO.**
S.S. "MACEDONIA."
(10,500 TONS.)
CAPTAIN C. D. BENNETT, R.N.R.

THIS THROUGH MAIL STEAMER FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON
VIA BOMBAY WILL LEAVE HONGKONG ON MARCH 19th, 1910,
STAYING AT BOMBAY 24 HOURS ONLY AND IS DUE TO ARRIVE AT—

MARSEILLES - - - - APRIL 16TH.
LONDON - - - - - APRIL 23RD.

FARES TO LONDON—
1st SALOON £71.10 SINGLE; £106.14 RETURN.
2nd " £48.8 " £72.12 "

For Further Particulars, apply to
D. A. NEWITT,
SUPERINTENDENT. [1075]

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
BOVRIL
No matter what we may say about Bovril,
nothing can speak so strongly to you as an
actual trial of Bovril itself.

Bovril contains all the goodness of
prime beef in highly condensed form.

PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

IN 25 DAYS TO ITALY
BY THE
MAGNIFICENT N.D.L. LINERS:

TONS. REG.

"PRINCESS ALICE" - 10,911 - ON MARCH 23RD.
Capt. P. GROSCH.

"KLEIST" - 9,000 - ON APRIL 6TH.
Capt. O. FAHNE.

"PRINZ LUDWIG" - 9,630 - ON APRIL 20TH.
Capt. F. v. BINZER.

CALLING AT NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR AND SOUTHAMPTON
TO LAND PASSENGERS.

Early Booking Recommended.
For Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
GENERAL AGENT.

A. TACK & CO.
25, DES VŒUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

**KODAKS &
FILMS**
DEVELOPING & PRINTING
UNDERTAKEN.
Hongkong, 15th December, 1909. [32]

A LING & CO.
19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
FURNITURE and PHOTO GOODS
STORE.
Photographic Goods of every Description
in Stock.
Developing and Printing Undertaken.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [1327]

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	DEVANHA Capt. H. Powell	Noon, 7th Jan.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	DELHI Capt. G. W. Gordon, R.N.R.	Noon, 8th Jan.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES	SICILIA Capt. C. H. Watkins, R.N.R.	Abou 12th Jan.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	NYANZA Capt. H. S. Bradshaw, R.N.R.	About 15th Jan.	Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1910.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
CEBU and ILOILO	SUNGKIANG	On 6th Jan, Noon.
SHANGHAI	LINAN	On 6th Jan, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINHUA	On 9th Jan, D'light
MANILA, ZIMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, C. I. R. S. TOWNSVILLE, MELBANE, SYDNEY with Transshipment for TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, ADELAIDE, FREE ANTLE and PERTH	CHANGSHA	On 10th Jan, 4 p.m.
MANILA	TAMING	On 11th Jan, 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	CHENAN	On 13th Jan, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	ANHUI	On 16th Jan, D'light

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australia, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN SCREW STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

MANILA CARNIVAL, 5th to 14th FEBRUARY.—S.S. "TEAN", will sail hence for Manila on 1st February and S.S. "TAMING" sails from Manila on 15th idem for Hongkong. Special Reduced return fare of \$50.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS ("ANHUI", "CHENAN", "CHINHUA" and "LINAN") with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 O'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

FARE, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1910.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST CLASS—FASTEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS STEAMERS ON THE COAST HAVING SPLENDID ACCOMMODATION FOR FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

STEAMERS	FOR	LEAVING
"HAINUN," Capt. Evans	SWATOW	WED'DAY, 5th Jan., at 10 a.m.
"HAICHING," Capt. W. C. Passmore	SWATOW, AMOY and FOOCHOW	FRIDAY, 7th Jan., at 10 a.m.
"HAITAN," Capt. J. S. Roach	SWATOW, AMOY and FOOCHOW	TUESDAY, 11th Jan., at 10 a.m.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF PASSENGERS, STEAMERS WILL ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE COMPANY'S WHARF (NEAR BLAKE PIER).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1910.

EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, DANGKOK & SHANGHAI

RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.,

ST. PETERSBURG & VJADIVOSTOCK.

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

GOTHENBURG.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, COPENHAGEN, GOTHENBURG and BALTIC PORTS	"CANTON"	About 5th Jan., 1910.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & "INDIEN"	"INDIEN"	On 17th Jan.
COPENHAGEN and BALTIC PORTS	"INDIEN"	Middle of Febr., "

For Further Particulars apply to

MELOHRS & CO.,
AGENTS.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TSINGTAU, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and CHINGWANTAO	"CHEONSHING"	Wed'day, 5th Jan., Noon.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Wed'day, 5th Jan., Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	Wed'day, 5th Jan., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"CHOYSANG"	Friday, 7th Jan., 4 p.m.
SINGAPORE, SAMARANG & SOERABAYA	"HOBSANG"	Friday, 7th Jan., 3 p.m.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 7th Jan., 4 p.m.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 14th Jan., 4 p.m.
SINGAPORE, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOI	"FOOSANG"	Friday, 21st Jan., Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	Saturday, 22nd Jan., Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The Steamers "KUTSANG", "NANSANG" and "FOOSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 6 days in Japan. If passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Taking Cargo on Through Bill of Lading to Kuantan, Lahad, Dulu, Simporna, Tawau, Tanakan, Jesselton and Labuan.

Telephone No. 216, Sui. Exch. 4.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
HONGKONG, 5th January, 1910.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR
CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, ETC., VIA MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA,
HONOLULU, MANZANILLO AND SALINA CRUZ (Mexico).

STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATE
S.S. KIYO MARU	9,500 tons gross	Sail Feb. 26th, at Noon.
S.S. BUYO MARU	6,000 "	" April 27th, at Noon.
S.S. AMERICA MARU	6,000 "	" "

For particulars apply to

N. YAMADA, Acting Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, King's Building.

Hongkong, 21st December, 1909.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	SAILING DATE.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	TANGO MARU Capt. A. Christiansen	6,000	THURSDAY, 6th Jan., at Daylight.
	KAMO MARU Capt. F. L. Sommer	9,000	WED'DAY, 19th Jan., at Daylight.
	AKI MARU Capt. K. Sato	7,000	WED'DAY, 2nd Feb., at Daylight.
VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE (INABA MARU leaving Hongkong 8th Jan., due Kobe 13th Jan., connects)	AWA MARU Capt. A. Keith	6,500	WED'DAY, 19th Jan., from YOKOHAMA.
VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE (NIKKO MARU leaving Hongkong 19th Jan., due Kobe 25th & Yokohama 27th Jan., connects)	SANUKI MARU Capt. K. Homma	6,500	SATURDAY, 29th Jan., from KOBE.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	YAWATA MARU Capt. T. Sekine	5,000	FRIDAY, 21st Jan., at Noon.
	NIKKO MARU Capt. M. Yagi	6,000	THURSDAY, 17th Febr., at Noon.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	INABA MARU Capt. E. Takeda	6,500	SATURDAY, 8th Jan., at Daylight.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	TOSA MARU Capt. Y. Nomura	6,000	TUESDAY, 11th January.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	ATSUTA MARU Capt. Wm. Thompson	9,000	FRIDAY, 14th Jan., at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU Capt. M. Yagi	6,000	WED'DAY, 19th Jan., at Noon.

† Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. † Cargo only. * Carries Deck Passengers.

† Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd Class through Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Charter Road.

Hongkong, 30th December, 1909.

T. KUSUMOTO,

MANAGER.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila	On 8th Jan., Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	On 15th Jan., Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

HONGKONG, 5th January, 1910.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE HAMBURG.

EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Also via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's "Arabian and Persian Service" to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	FOR ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP
S.S. BRASILIA	S.S. BRISGAVIA
S.S. SEGOVIA	S.S. SENEGAMBIA
S.S. SANBIA	FOR HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG
S.S. ANDALUSIA	S.S. SCANDIA
S.S. SAXONIA	FOR MARSEILLES, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG
S.S. C. PERD. LAEISZ	S.S. SITHONIA
S.S. AMBRIA	FOR MARSEILLES & HAMBURG
	FOR NEW YORK
	S.S. BRASILIA
	S.S. VANDALLA

Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1910.

THOS. COOK & SON, TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, &c.

CHIEF OFFICE: LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

TICKETS TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

OFFICIAL AGENTS FOR THE OBERAMMERGAU PASSION PLAYS OF 1910.

Head Office for the Far East—

16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

759]

Japan Office—

14, WATER STREET, YOKOHAMA

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIKINI	JAPAN	First half of Jan.	JAVA	First half of Jan.
TJIPANAS	JAPAN	First half of Jan.	JAVA	First half of Jan.
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	First half of Jan.	JAVA	Second half of Jan.
TJILATJAP	JAVA	First half of Jan.	JAPAN	Second half of Jan.
TJILIWONG	JAVA	First half of Jan.	SHANGHAI	Second half of Jan.
TJIMAH	JAVA	First half of Feb.	JAPAN	First half of Feb.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Kerk Buildings, 1st Floor.
Hongkong, 31st December, 1909.

Telephone No. 375.

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration).

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

FOR	STEAMERS	TONS (Gross reg.)	LEAVES
TACOMA via MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"SEATTLE MARU" Capt. T. Saite	6,182	FRIDAY, 21st Jan., at Noon, 1910.

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES
ANPING via SWATOW, & AMOY	"SOSHU MARU" Capt. K. Sugi	WED'DAY, 5th Jan., at 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	"BUJUN MARU" Capt. Y. FUSENO	THURSDAY, 6th Jan., at Daylight.
TAMSUI via SWATOW, & AMOY	"DAIJIN MARU" Capt. Y. KUBURAKI	SUNDAY, 9th Jan., at 10 a.m.

Fair Speed. Superior Passenger Accommodation. Electric Light throughout. First Class Cuisine.

The Newly Built Steamers: "CHOSHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU" have First Class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co's Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

T. ARIMA,
MANAGER.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

STEAMERS to COLOMBO	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Steamers from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES & LONDON	Due MARSEILLES (Brindisi 2 days earlier)	Due LONDON (1 day later)
Steamer Tons	1 P.M. SATURDAY	Steamer Tons	SATURDAY	FRIDAY
ARCADIA 7000	February 5	MANITUA 11000	March 5	March 11
ASSAYE 7500	February 19	PERSEA 7951	March 19	March 25
DELTA 8000	March 5	MALWA 11000	April 2	April 8
MACEDONIA 10500	March 19	(Through Steamer calling at Bombay)	April 16	April 22
DEVANHA 8000	April 2	MONGOLIA 10500	April 30	May 6
ASSAYE 8000	April 16	MARMORA 10500	May 14	May 20
DELTA 7500	April 30	MOREA 11000	May 28	June 3
DELHI 8300	May 14	MOOLTAN 10000	June 12	June 18

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, and those for BRINDISI transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at PORT SAID.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong or at the time of Booking.

FARES TO LONDON (Including Surtax):
1st SALOON £71.10 SINGLE, £106.14 RETURN.
2nd " £43.6 " £72.12 "

In addition to the above Mail Steamers, the following

INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSshipment) STEAMERS

WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON.

CARRYING SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave HONGKONG	Due LONDON
* SYRIA	January about	26 March
* SUMATRA	February about	9 March
* NYANZA	February about	23 April
* SUNDA	March about	7 May
* NILE	April about	20 June
* SARDINIA	May about	4 June
* NOBE	May about	18 July

These Steamers call also at SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and at MARSEILLES

FARES TO LONDON (Including Surtax):

1st SALOON £55.0 SINGLE, £82.10 RETURN.

2nd " £38.10 " £57.4 "

* Carry 1st and 2nd Saloon Passengers.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,
SUPERINTENDENT

[1076]

HUGO C. A. FROMM,

HONGKONG: 4, QUEEN'S BUILDING, TOP FLOOR. TELEPHONE 960.

IMPORT SAMPLE

SHOWROOMS

OF BRITISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, DUTCH AND AUSTRIAN

PIECE GOODS AND SUNDRIES.

[43-1]

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

Postal Guides for the Year 1910, are now on sale 50 cents each.

The Siberian mail will in future be sent from Shanghai to Daluy via Chefoo if no steamer is available from Shanghai to Daluy direct.

The *Devonshire*, with the English mail of the 10th ultimo, left Singapore on Saturday, the 1st inst. at 1 p.m., and may be expected here to-morrow, at 4 p.m. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 9th Nov., and the parcel mails closed in London for despatch by the all sea route on the 1st ultimo, and for despatch overland on the 8th ultimo.

FOR	PER	DATE.
Swatow	Haiman	Wednesday, 5th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow	Nanshan	Wednesday, 5th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Brasilia	Wednesday, 5th, 11.00 A.M.
Wanghai, Chefoo and Chinwantao	Cheongshing	Wednesday, 5th, 11.00 A.M.
Sandakan	Manang	Wednesday, 5th, 11.00 A.M.
Timor, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Newcastle, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Dunedin, Perth and Fremantle	Eastern	Wednesday, 5th, 11.00 A.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Wednesday, 5th, 1.15 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, Foochow and Shanghai	Bujun Maru	Wednesday, 5th, 5.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Tungo Maru	Wednesday, 5th, 5.00 P.M.
Hohow and Bangkok	Ponglong	Thursday, 6th, 9.00 A.M.
Cebu and Iloilo	Sungkiang	Thursday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Thursday, 6th, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai	Lianan	Thursday, 6th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hatching	Friday, 7th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	Arratoon Apcar	Friday, 7th, 10.00 A.M.

EXTRACT FROM

"THE LANCET"

28TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

REGARDING

JOHNSTONE'S M.P.

PURE MALT WHISKIES.

WILLIAM GRANT & SONS, LTD., THE GLENFIDDICH DISTILLERY, DUFFTOWN, N.B.

"Our analyses of these Whiskies indicate that the statements made in regard to them are honest—that is to say, that they are Pure Malt Whiskies distilled in the Pot Still. Moreover, the evidence of the palate is in favour of the statement that they are fully matured. The flavour, while mellow and rich, is 'soft.' A feature in the analytical results was the amount of Ethere. The amount of Ethere represents a maximum quantity for Whisky. It may be remarked also that acidity of these Whiskies was practically nil. These Whiskies are well adapted for SPECIAL DIETETIC PURPOSES."

OBTAINABLE AT ALL THE WINE MERCHANTS.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

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TO-DAY.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of High Class Drapery, &c., Sales Rooms, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Thursday, 6th Jan.—Auction of Old and Condemned P. W. D. Stores, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.

Saturday, 15th Jan.—Extraordinary General Meeting, The China Light & Power Co., Ltd.

Monday, 17th Jan.—Entertainment:—"The Toreador" at Hongkong Amateur Dramatic Club.

Thursday, 10th Feb.—China New Year.

Monday, 14th Feb.—King Alfred Dance, City Hall.

Tuesday, 15th Feb.—Hongkong Jockey Club Races begin.

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

January 4th.	
ON LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	193
Bank Bills, on demand	179
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	192
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	193
Credits, at 4 months sight	193
Documentary Bills, at 3 months sight	190
ON PARIS—	
Bank Bills, on demand	226
Credits, at 4 months sight	227
ON BRUSSELS—	
On demand	183
ON NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, on demand	432
Credits, at 30 days sight	442
ON BOMBAY—	
Telegraphic Transfer	133
Bank, on demand	133
ON CALCUTTA—	
Telegraphic Transfer	133
Bank, on demand	133
ON SHANGHAI—	
Bank, at sight	75
Private, 30 days sight	88
ON YOKOHAMA—On demand	88
ON MANILA—On demand—Pesos	88
ON SINGAPORE—On demand	76
ON BATAVIA—On demand	80
ON HATYONG—On demand	84 1/2 p.m.
ON SAIGON—On demand	85 1/2 p.m.
ON BANGKOK—On demand	85 1/2 p.m.
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$11.10
GOLD LINES, 100 fine, per tola	\$57.90
BANK SILVER, per oz.	24 3/4

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

	per cent
Chinese	20 cents piece—\$7.95 discount.
Chinese	10 "—\$8.30
Hongkong	20 "—\$6.57
Hongkong	10 "—\$6.90

OPIUM.

Quotations are:—	January 4th.
Malwa New	\$1,400/1,420 per picul.
Malwa Old	\$1,430/1,440
Malwa Older	\$1,450/1,460
Malwa V. Old	\$1,470/1,480
Persian fine quality	\$1,100/1,200
Persian extra fine	\$1,250/1,300
Patna New	\$1,550 per chest.
Patna Old	\$1,520
Benares New	\$1,550
Benares Old	"

STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.

Dec. 4th— <i>Yanagisawa</i> , <i>Yorogawa</i> , <i>St. George</i> , <i>8th</i> — <i>Derfingler</i> , <i>Benarich</i> , <i>Carnarvonshire</i> , <i>Malhera</i> , <i>Prison</i> , <i>11th</i> — <i>Indragama</i> , <i>15th</i> — <i>Katana</i> , <i>18th</i> — <i>Atsuta Maru</i> , <i>Coulsdon</i> , <i>Nyasa</i> , <i>Patna</i> , <i>22nd</i> — <i>Bendugh</i> , <i>Bienfontein</i> , <i>Nyasa</i> , <i>Patna</i> , <i>P. E. Friedrich</i> , <i>Segovia</i> , <i>24th</i> — <i>Asigana</i> , <i>Belgravia</i> , <i>Kintuck</i> , <i>Hitachi Maru</i> , <i>Tourane</i> , <i>29th</i> — <i>Calchas</i> , <i>Carnarvonshire</i> , <i>Ghazee</i> , <i>Lemox</i> , <i>January 1st</i> — <i>Breconshire</i> , <i>Ernest Simons</i> , <i>Namur</i> , <i>Peking</i> , <i>Roon</i> .

ARRIVALS AT HOME.

Dec. 31st—*Albenga*, *Klaish*, *Opack*, *Wakasa Maru*.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL.

RECAPITULATION.

Hongkong Observatory, January 4th.

	Previous Day	On 4th	On 5th
Barometer	30.18	30.28	30.10
Thermometer	62	69	68
Humidity	63	68	67
Wind Direction	E	—	ENE
Force	2	0	1
Weather	c	c	b
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open air Temperature on 3rd 63

Lowest open air Temperature on 3rd 69

NOW ON SALE.

MAIL TABLES

FOR 1910.

Shows the dates of departure of the Mail to Europe and America, and the dates of their expected arrival at their destinations, as well as the dates of return Mails.

Sold at 20 Cents.

On Paper 20

On Sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.

PRINTING

Nothing creates such a good impression in business as the use of First Class Printing.

The difference in cost between good and bad printing and material is generally nil.

"THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"

PRINTING WORKS

turn out the Best Printing at Reasonable Prices

The Cigarettes of Distinction



Bouton Rouge

and Felucca

A LUXURY TO

THE MAN

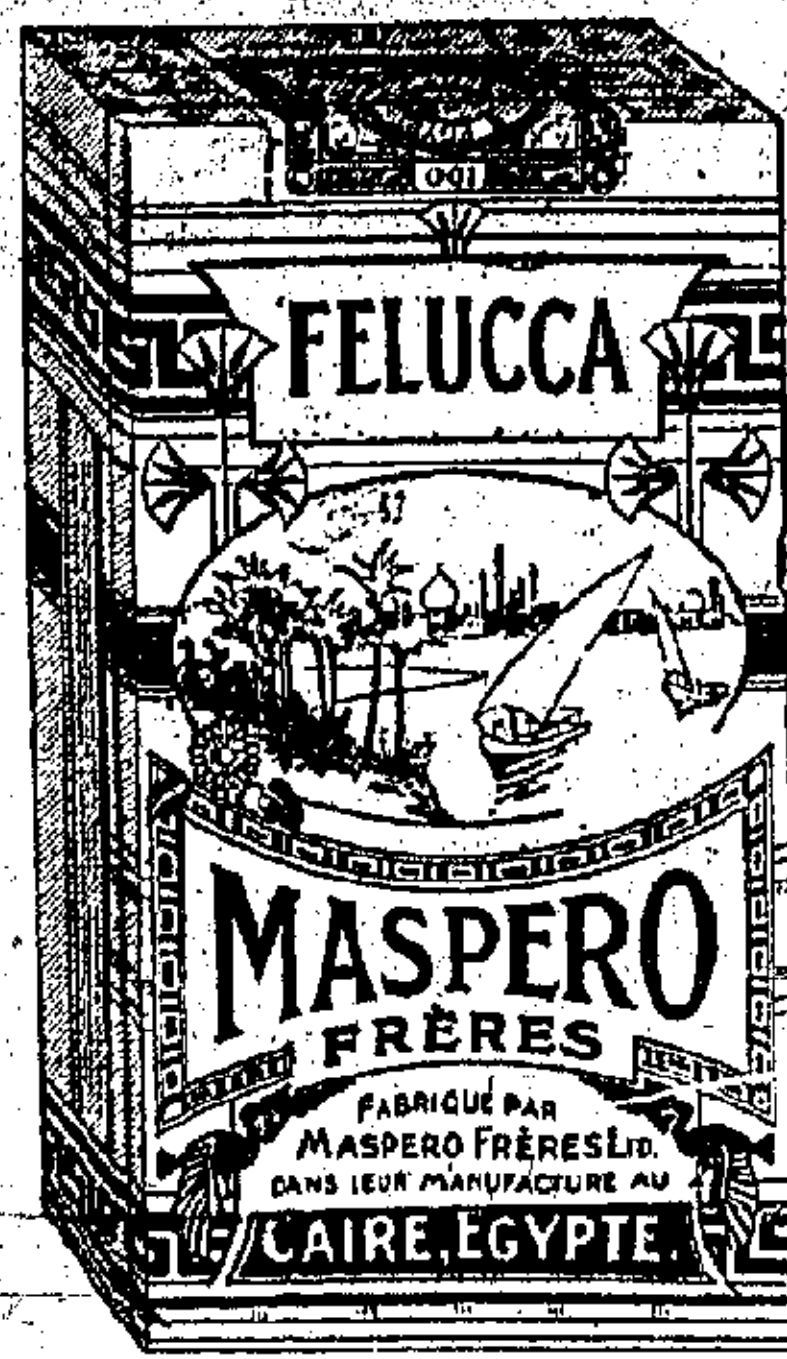
OF TASTE.

IN 50'S & 100'S

HERMETICALLY SEALED BOXES

AT \$4.20 AND \$2.80 PER 100

FROM ALL TOBACCONISTS.



SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 4TH, 1910.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS CASH.
BANKS.—				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$1,000.
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	\$7	\$5	\$65, buyers
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$10, buyers
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$12, sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$6, buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	\$10	\$9.50, sellers
COTTON MILLS.—				
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 135.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$5.10, sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 100.
Leong-Kung-Mow C. Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 100.
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 425.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$72	\$6	\$162, sellers
DOCK AND WHARVES.—				
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$61, sal. & sel.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$50, sal. & sel.
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$62	\$62	\$9, sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 76.
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	35,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 129.
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$11, sellers
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$72, buyers
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	all	\$210, buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$22, buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$25	\$42, buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	8,000	\$25	\$180	\$180, sellers
INSURANCES.—				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$145.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$118, sellers
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$92, buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$370, sellers
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	Tls. 112, buy.
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,000	\$250	\$100	\$900, sales
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$230.
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—				
Hongkong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$102, sal. & sel.
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$8, sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$30	\$30, sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	75,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 120.
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$44, sellers
Mining.—				
Scott's French and Charbon de Tonkin	16,000	Fes. 250	all	\$625, buyers
Road Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	18/10	\$6, sellers
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$13, sellers
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$11, sellers
REFINERIES.—				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$157, buyers
Lazoo Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$21, sellers
Robinson Piano Co., Limited	4,000	\$50	\$50	\$50, sellers
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.—				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$8, sellers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	\$15	\$32, sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.S. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$15	\$15	\$22, sales
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 def.	\$25	all	\$24, L'don
Shanghai and Canton S.S. Co., Limited	2,000,000	\$1	\$1	\$69.
Shanghai and Canton S.S. Co., Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$26, buyers
Shanghai and Canton S.S. Co., Limited	10,000	\$5	\$5	\$14, sellers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$4, buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	\$5.
STORES AND DISPENSARIES.—				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$10.
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	\$5, sellers
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$10, sellers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$10, buyers
Weissmann, Limited	3,000	\$10	\$10	\$12, sellers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900 ordy.	\$10	\$10	\$10.
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	100 fideis	\$10	\$10	\$10.
RUBBERS.—				
Balgovias	—	—	—	\$78 (Sta.)
Pagosa	—	—	—	\$222
Ragalla	—	—	—	\$26
Anglo-Malays	—	—	—	\$16/6
Castellanos, fully paid	—	—	—	\$6-15-0, buyers
Consolidated Malays	—	—	—	\$4-0-0, buyers
Damansara	—	—	—	\$73/6, buyers
Highlands and Lowlands	—	—	—	3/5 prem.
Kannings	—	—	—	\$6-7-6, buyers
Kuala Lumpur	—	—	—	\$53, buyers
Ledbury's	—	—	—	\$27, buyers
Lingis	—	—	—	\$23, sales
Sapong	—	—	—	\$5.
Shelfords	—	—	—	\$72/6
Sungei-Kapars	—	—	—	—

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.
The C.N. Co.'s str. *Changsha* from Australia may be expected here to-day.

The I.G.M. str. *Coblenz* left Yap on the 31st ult. at 11 a.m., and may be expected here to-morrow.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.
The P. & O. str. *Devonshire* left Singapore for this port on the 1st inst., at 1 p.m. with the outward English Mails, and is due here to-morrow at about 4 p.m.

THE GERMAN MAIL.
The I.G.M. str. *Prins Eitel Friedrich*, carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 15th ultimo, left Colombo on the 2nd instant a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 13th inst.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.
The C.P.R. str. *Empress of China* left Vancouver for Hongkong on the 18th ultimo a.m., via the usual ports of call.

The C.P.R. str. *Monticello* left Vancouver for Hongkong via usual ports of call on the 29th ultimo p.m.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.
The str. *Glenora* left Singapore on the 30th ult., and is due here to-morrow a.m.
The N.Y.K. str. *Isuzu Maru* (European Line) left Singapore on the 31st ultimo, and is expected here to-morrow.

The str. *Knight of Thistle* left Tacoma on the 18th ultimo for Hongkong, Kobe, Moji, Hongkong and Manila.

The Bank Line str. *Oceanic* left Vancouver on the 21st ult. for Hongkong via Japan ports.

The Shire Line str. *Carnarvonshire* left Singapore for Hongkong on the 2nd instant, and may be expected here on or about the 9th instant.

The Danish str. *Indian* left Port Said on the 20th ultimo, and may be expected here on or about the 17th inst.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per *Haiman*, from Swatow, Miss Jean Sterling and Mr. Neibuhar.
Per *Nara*, for Hongkong, from Marseilles, Rev. Mollat, Messrs. Gaismann, Ganduchau, Johnston, Coiffet and Cayssac; from Singapore, Messrs. J. W. Arnold and S. W. Bacon; from Saigon, Miss Chodier.
Per *Tungo Maru*, from Japan, &c., Mr. and Mrs. E. Petzold, Mr. and Mrs. W. Eldid, Mr. and Mrs. G. Foster, Mr. H. Kimura, Mrs. T. Tomimaga, Messrs. F. Fester, I. Martiner, K. Kurihara, T. Nagano and Y. Tanaka.
Per *Hubi*, from Manila, Captain and Mrs. Hickman and child, Miss M. Rottledge, Messrs. Spencer, Helvie, F. E. McHugh, A. J. Perkins, Warwick Green, R. A. Dowler, H. P. Smith, H. Carmichael, C. Derham and A. W. Prantich.
Per *Asia*, from San Francisco, &c., Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Cady, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Dixon and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Fisher and child, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Humes and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. McIntosh and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Caye & infant, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Gomersy, Mrs. K. S. Ealand and child, Mrs. E. H. Vedder, Mrs. E. G. White, Mrs. L. Johnson, Mrs. J. T. Frank, Mrs. S. P. Stow, Miss Nellie Clark, Messrs. E. L. Filmer, John J. Barnes, A. D. Conklin, G. B. Cromwell, J. D. Gould, J. W. Lee Jones, S. E. Kane, L. J. Lambert, D. K. Moss, W. H. Seaton, F. D. Cheshire, G. Buchanan, J. W. Baldwin, Julius Ulrich, B. T. Lee, B. K. Boesler, James W. Sisk, O. Rabier and servant.

DEPARTED.
Per *Manchuria*, for Shanghai, &c., Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. S. Prattfield, Mr. and Mrs. S. Silverstone, Mr. and Mrs. Laird and child, Admiral and Mrs. P. Nazro, Col. and Mrs. L. C. Sharp, Mrs. J. S. Arvine and child, Mrs. C. T. Owens, Mrs. S. A. Crenshaw, Mrs. W. H. Evans, Mrs. W. A. Glasgow, Mrs. Sheldon G. Evans, Mrs. H. G. Ziegler, Mr. John Irwin, child and servant, Mrs. W. L. Littlefield, infant and amah, Mrs. J. Middleton, Mrs. B. H. Parker, Mrs. Rosa, Miss H. P. Morris, Rev. J. A. Cottle, Dr. G. C. Simms, Messrs. M. I. Klegg, Julius Rothchild, Jos. H. Mayor, I. Raphael, W. Sheurmann, H. G. May and daughter, B. W. Painter, H. Kops, R. Loftus, W. Bettens John H. Tanner, E. L. Seimour, W. E. Roberts, W. B. Smith, W. H. Robinson, Harold Holger and 2nd Kaka.

VESSELS IN DOCK.